The Outlook for Higher Education in the 50 State Legislatures This Year

Date of session and budget request	Outlook for budget request	Non-budget issues	Private-college issues
ALABAMA			
February 4—May 18 ■ For the four-year colleges and universities, $769.5-million, an 11.1-per-cent increase. ■ For the two-year institutions, $215.7-million, a 45.9-per-cent increase.	■ Prospects for colleges' winning a major increase will depend on whether lawmakers decide to increase taxes, which would be difficult in this generally conservative state. A recent survey found that a majority of voters said they would be willing to support tax increases for education, but support declined when specific tax proposals were presented.	■ The Legislature will consider a bill to make it a felony, punishable by up to 10 years in prison, to give cash or gifts to college athletes who receive scholarships. The legislation would also make it a felony for college athletes to receive such benefits if the benefits would violate the terms of their scholarships.	■ Private colleges are requesting more money for student aid.
ALASKA			
January 13—mid-May ■ $180.6-million, a 7.4-per-cent increase.	■ The University of Alaska wants to increase the share of the overall state budget that goes to higher education from the current 7 per cent. College programs to serve the south-central part of the state, including Anchorage and the Kenai Peninsula, are expected to fare well in the budget process because enrollment is growing there.	■ Although no specific legislation has been introduced, lawmakers are expected to push the university to do more research on global-climate change and on techniques to improve efficiency in harvesting fish. ■ Lawmakers are also likely to increase pressure on the university system to improve educational opportunities for Native Alaskans. The legislative interest follows a controversy at the University of Alaska at Anchorage, where a faculty member accused her colleagues of coddling Native students with unearned high grades.	■ Private colleges are asking the legislature to continue support for student aid. ■ Alaska Pacific University is pushing the legislature for more money for a library operated jointly with the University of Alaska at Anchorage.
ARIZONA			
January 13—late-April ■ For the universities, $764.2-million, a 12.4-per-cent increase. ■ For the community colleges, $108.7-million, a 27.5-per-cent increase.	■ Gov. Fife Symington's no-tax-increase stance will be a formidable obstacle for colleges hoping to win budget increases. There have been several studies and reports on the need to increase tax revenue, but neither the Legislature nor the voters seem ready to enact a new tax system.	■ Mr. Symington, a Republican, has proposed that the Board of Regents, which currently governs the three state universities, be abolished and replaced with governing boards for the individual institutions. Board members oppose the move, but some legislators support the Governor's proposal. The measure's fate is uncertain. ■ Lawmakers are expected to debate tuition policy because the Board of Regents, under strong student pressure, has voted to freeze tuition even though the state budget situation may force cuts in college budgets.	
ARKANSAS			
No regular session ■ 1992-93 will be the second year of a biennial budget, so there was no budget request for this session.		■ The Legislature's new Joint Interim Oversight Committee on Higher Education Reform is expected to discuss the number of students who require remedial courses when starting college and may recommend legislatively mandated minimum standards for admission to college. ■ The committee may propose further restrictions on the amount of state money that institutions may use to offset deficits in intercollegiate athletics programs.	
CALIFORNIA			
January 6—September 13 ■ For the University of California system, $2.4-billion, a 9.8-per-cent increase. ■ For the California State University System, $1.77-billion, a 7-per-cent increase. ■ For the California Community Colleges, $1.9-billion, a 14.7-per-cent increase.	■ With the state facing a huge budget deficit and a "no more taxes" pledge by many Republicans in the Legislature, full financing of higher education's budget requests is unlikely. Gov. Pete Wilson, a Republican, pushed through the biggest tax increase in the state's history last year, but he will not be able to repeat that feat this year. Should more state money be available, legislators have said they would try to reduce tuition. Students in the community-college and state-university systems saw tuition climb by 20 per cent last year. The University of California had a 40-per-cent tuition increase.	■ The Legislature will consider a request by college officials to place a $900-million bond measure on the 1992 ballot. The money would be used to finance renovation and construction at existing campuses and would be divided among the three higher-education systems. ■ California State University officials want more budgetary flexibility. They complain that too many of the system's expenditures must be approved by the state's Department of General Services or other agencies. Some legislators support the idea, but others are skeptical because of past scandals concerning the management of the system. ■ Hispanic legislators may re-introduce a bill to provide additional money for educating the state's 1.6 million new immigrants. Community colleges have complained about not having enough money to meet the need.	■ Private colleges will push for more money for the Cal Grant Program, which provides aid to state residents attending private colleges. ■ Private colleges are worried about gradual changes in state laws that could diminish their tax-exempt status, and they will try to prevent further changes.

Note: Above is the outlook for higher education in the 50 state legislatures this year. Appropriations requests show the amount sought by statewide coordinating boards or by individual colleges or higher-education systems, not by governors. Except where noted, all appropriations requests are for operating expenses for the 1992-93 fiscal and academic years. The percentage comparisons with the 1991-92 budgets reflect mid-year budget cuts and so refer to money colleges actually received. Items included in operating budgets vary from state to state.

Date of session and budget request	Outlook for budget request	Non-budget issues	Private-college issues
COLORADO			
January 8—May 6 ■ $445.9-million, a 15.5-per-cent increase.	■ The unusually high request includes nearly $40-million for the costs of past and expected increases in public-college enrollment and enough money for colleges and universities to recoup the 3-per-cent cut in appropriations made in 1991-92. College officials do not expect to get the entire amount but were encouraged that Gov. Roy Romer, a Democrat, recommended a $25-million increase.	■ Restructuring of public-college governance will probably be an issue this year, with some legislators interested in merging or abolishing some of the six governing boards and perhaps providing community colleges and state colleges with their own boards. ■ Legislators may vote to require public colleges to involve alumni, students, and local business leaders in developing assessment programs to measure what students are learning. ■ Financial management is expected to be a major issue. Some lawmakers want legislation to crack down on what they see as extravagance in public higher education.	■ Private institutions support a bill that would guarantee a state tax credit for donors of life-insurance policies to charitable organizations. ■ Private colleges want to change a law that requires college students to be immunized for the measles before they register. They want it to apply only to younger students who live on the campuses, excluding older, commuter students.
CONNECTICUT			
February 5—May 6 ■ $576.7-million, a 14.9-per-cent increase.	■ The state's financial future remains cloudy. In 1991, at the insistence of Gov. Lowell P. Weicker, Jr., lawmakers reluctantly adopted the state's first income tax. Many legislators want to repeal the tax. If they succeed, colleges could find themselves facing severe budget cuts. Even if the tax stays in place, major increases for colleges are unlikely. The request itself is primarily designed to maintain existing programs.	■ Governance will be an issue. A state commission is looking at reorganizing state government and that could result in a renewed call to merge some of the 12 community and 5 technical colleges. A merger of the Board of Governors for Higher Education, the state coordinating board, with the Department of Education is also possible. ■ State higher-education officials may propose changes in the way financial aid is made available so that the state money would be distributed from a central agency to students, rather than through colleges. The change could also make it possible for Connecticut residents to use the aid at colleges outside the state.	■ Because of the state's budget crisis, the private institutions are not making any legislative proposals. They hope to maintain current appropriations levels for existing financial-aid programs.
DELAWARE			
January 14—June 30 ■ For the University of Delaware, $71-million, a 3.6-per-cent increase. ■ For Delaware State College, $22.4-million, a 10-per-cent increase. ■ For two-year technical and community colleges, $35.7-million, a 6.6-per-cent increase.	■ Gov. Michael N. Castle, a Republican, has warned that money will be tight this year and has asked state agencies to prepare for budgets that would represent 96 per cent of the current year's appropriation.		
FLORIDA			
January 14—April 3 ■ For the State University System, $1.85-billion, a 30.7-per-cent increase. ■ For community colleges, $730.9-million, a 29.2-per-cent increase.	■ Public colleges are asking for a lot of money to keep up with growing enrollment and to recoup funds they lost in December, when the Legislature revoked 3.5 per cent of their 1991-92 appropriation. Higher-education leaders have rallied their alumni to campaign for more money and new taxes, so it is likely that lawmakers and Gov. Lawton Chiles, a Democrat, will agree to extend the state sales tax to some services and other items that are now exempt. But a looming state deficit could keep colleges from getting large increases.	■ Lawmakers will probably discuss a report to be issued by the Legislature's Auditor General. That office has been studying the "accountability" standards the state universities propose to use in their public "report card" on the performance of higher education. Last year the university system won more autonomy over its budget in exchange for promising to report on the universities' performance. ■ Community colleges will ask the Legislature to relieve them from having to include detailed background information on the many reports they are required to file on such things as their progress in recruiting minority students and faculty members.	■ Since the Florida budget could face up to a $2-billion shortfall, the top priority for the private colleges is to keep their student voucher system intact. The program provides non-need–based subsidies to residents who attend private colleges in the state.
GEORGIA			
January 13—mid-March ■ $1.1-billion, a 30-per-cent increase.	■ The full increase is not likely, but higher education is one of Gov. Zell Miller's top priorities and is assured of special attention during the legislative session. Mr. Miller, a Democrat, will ask legislators to increase state fees on such services as motor-vehicle registration to finance 3-per-cent pay increases for faculty and staff members, as well as other state employees.	■ Higher-education officials are seeking legislative approval for a state constitutional amendment that would allow the university system to use guaranteed revenue bonds to finance construction of revenue-generating facilities, such as dormitories. ■ Governor Miller has endorsed legislation to issue $140-million in bonds to finance capital improvements for public colleges. ■ He also wants lawmakers to support the creation of new research programs, to be conducted by a consortium of public and private universities, in genetics, environmental technology, and telecommunications.	■ Private institutions want the legislature to restore money taken in past cuts to the Georgia Tuition Grant Program, a state subsidy for private-college students.
HAWAII			
January 15—April ■ A supplemental request of $21.7-million, a 6.1-per-cent increase over the 1992-93 budget approved by the Legislature in last year's session.	■ Only a small increase is likely, as economic growth has slowed down. Gov. John Waihee, a Democrat, recommended less than a 1-per-cent increase for the university system.		

The Outlook for Higher Education in 50 State Legislatures CONTINUED

Date of session and budget request	Outlook for budget request	Non-budget issues	Private-college issues
IDAHO			
January 6—late-March ■ For the four-year colleges and universities, $145.2-million, a 6.4-per-cent increase. ■ For the two-year institutions, $8.77-million, an 8.0-per-cent increase.	■ College officials abided by guidelines set by Gov. Cecil D. Andrus, a Democrat, who asked them to be especially frugal and to cut spending on such things as supplies, travel, and utilities by 3 per cent. At the request of legislators, they have also prepared a request for a larger increase. Idaho's economy is stable, so college officials expect some increases this year, although probably not as much as they requested.	■ Governance may be an issue, as some lawmakers have proposed that the state create separate governing boards for higher education and public schools. Currently, one board oversees all education in the state. Lawmakers may also consider a plan to replace appointed board members with elected ones. ■ Governor Andrus has said he expects to focus the 1992 session on public schools. That could result in additional financing for colleges that specialize in teacher education and counseling.	
ILLINOIS			
January 8—December ■ For the Board of Governors of State Colleges and Universities' institutions, $268.1-million, a 22.8-per-cent increase. ■ For the Board of Regents' institutions, $284.3-million, a 17.1-per-cent increase. ■ For the Southern Illinois University system, $284.5-million, a 20.5-per-cent increase. ■ For the University of Illinois, $776.7-million, a 12.7-per-cent increase. ■ For the community colleges, $258.4-million, an 11.1-per-cent increase.	■ Gov. Jim Edgar, a Republican, has already called the requests unrealistic, so most college officials would consider themselves lucky to get small increases, or even to avoid budget cuts. Any increases will probably be used for faculty salaries.	■ Public-college governance will be a hot topic. The Speaker of the House, Michael Madigan, has created a committee to study the effectiveness of higher-education governing boards. The interest is prompted in part by the lobbying by some institutions, particularly Northern Illinois University, for their own governing boards. ■ Lawmakers are expected to consider an early-retirement incentive for higher-education employees, who were excluded from a retirement program in 1991. ■ Legislators concerned about the paucity of medical services in the rural, southern portion of the state may propose financial incentives to encourage the state's medical schools to establish outpatient clinics in rural areas.	■ The private colleges are looking to the legislature for protection for student-aid programs, which could face cuts.
INDIANA			
January 6—March 15 ■ 1992-93 will be the second year of a biennial budget, so there was no budget request for this session.		■ Gov. Evan Bayh, a Democrat, has proposed legislation to "guarantee" the training of graduates of college technical programs. Under the bill, graduates unable to do entry-level work would be retrained free of charge. ■ The Indiana Commission for Higher Education says it will urge legislators to eliminate the state subsidy that institutions receive for out-of-state students. Currently, institutions receive $2,483 for each new student. The commission says payment is an incentive for institutions to enroll out-of-state students. College officials argue that out-of-state students help increase their institutions' diversity.	
IOWA			
January 13—April ■ For the universities, $502.3-million, a 9.6-per-cent increase. ■ For the two-year technical and community colleges, $125.6-million, a 20.7-per-cent increase.	■ Two factors will probably limit increases this year. Gov. Terry Branstad, a Republican, has projected shortfalls in state revenue and has asked state agencies to submit budgets that reflect a 5-per-cent decrease. In addition, a report by the Governor's committee on government efficiency will fuel calls for the reallocation of existing support, rather than substantial increases in state financing.	■ The General Assembly has vowed to block double-digit tuition increases at the universities. ■ The reluctance of the Board of Regents to cooperate with the Governor's efficiency committee has prompted recommendations that the budget for the board's staff be reduced or eliminated. The General Assembly probably will not approve such a drastic step, but the board will be under fire from many students and lawmakers.	■ The biggest issue facing private institutions is maintaining spending levels for student-aid programs. ■ The private colleges will also fight proposals they fear will subject them to increased state regulation.
KANSAS			
January 13—April 11 ■ For the four-year institutions, $429.4-million, a 9.3-per-cent increase. ■ For the community colleges $52.5-million, a 20.3-per-cent increase. ■ For Washburn University, a municipally operated, state-assisted institution, $6.6-million, a 10.7-per-cent increase.	■ The budget is so tight this year that colleges aren't even asking lawmakers for money to complete the Margin of Excellence program. The program was to have provided an additional $50-million to higher education between 1988 and 1991, but lawmakers gave it only $28-million. Gov. Joan Finney, a Democrat, has warned college leaders to expect no increases in their budgets.	■ A brouhaha over how much control the state Board of Regents should exercise over colleges and universities is likely to reverberate through the Legislature. The board will present a master plan for higher education to lawmakers, and some are wary over how much power the plan might give the regents. ■ The issue of admissions standards at public colleges is expected to surface again. Higher-education officials want the right to impose standards at some institutions—in part to contain enrollment. But legislators have steadfastly resisted such limits. ■ Legislation that would allow the state's 14 Area Vocational Schools to merge with community colleges is expected to be enacted. The schools are now supported and operated by local public schools.	■ The top goal for private institutions is to maintain current appropriations for student aid.

Date of session and budget request	Outlook for budget request	Non-budget issues	Private-college issues
KENTUCKY			
January 7—mid-April ■ $814.6-million in 1992-93, a 19.1-per-cent increase; and $966.3-million in 1993-94, an 18.6-per-cent increase over the 1992-93 request.	■ The requests are based on what the system would receive if the university system's financing formula was fully met. College officials don't expect to receive the full requests because they amount to almost all of the new money the state anticipates spending in the next biennium.	■ Reflecting the state's interest in school reform, college officials are asking for the creation of new programs for colleges to buy computers and other equipment for use in training teachers. ■ The new Governor, Democrat Brereton C. Jones, is expected to propose a screening system to nominate members of university governing boards and the Council on Higher Education. ■ Legislators are reviewing Kentucky's open-records laws, and some higher-education officials are concerned that an expansion of the law could infringe on the confidentiality of the tenure process. ■ Legislators may introduce bills to remove some political control in the way construction contracts are awarded because of charges of favoritism in the award of a contract for a dormitory at Northern Kentucky University last year.	■ Adequate support for financial-aid programs is the most pressing issue for Kentucky's private institutions. ■ Private colleges want the General Assembly to require that at least one member of the Council on Higher Education hold a degree from a private college in the state. ■ Private colleges will ask the legislature to be included in the state's communications network for inter-library loans.
LOUISIANA			
March 30—June ■ Appropriations request will submitted in the spring.	■ The state's ability to provide more money for colleges is unclear. The economy is in bad shape, but Gov.-elect Edwin W. Edwards, a Democrat, has said he may propose tax increases that would enable the state to increase spending. Mr. Edwards has also pledged to use 75 per cent of the revenues from the state lottery for all levels of education.	■ Mr. Edwards is expected to propose legislation to improve the quality of state vocational-technical institutions. ■ Higher-education officials and legislators want three new nursing-education programs created because of the state's shortage of nurses. ■ Desegregation of the state's higher-education systems continues to be an issue. Lawmakers are expected to discuss the implications of a Mississippi desegregation case, currently before the U.S. Supreme Court, once a ruling is handed down.	■ Last year was the first time in six years that the Legislature provided funds for a private-college student-aid program, and private institutions will work to preserve the appropriation.
MAINE			
January 8—April 15 ■ 1992-93 will be the second year of a biennial budget, and colleges did not make supplemental requests because the state budget picture is so bleak.		■ Legislators will monitor a committee established by the University of Maine's Board of Trustees to determine whether the system's administrative structure is cost effective.	
MARYLAND			
January 8—April 7 ■ For the four-year institutions, $632.2-million, a 10.2-per-cent increase. ■ For the community colleges, $138.1-million, a 35.1-per-cent increase.	■ The outlook for the budget requests is not great. The state's fiscal condition continues to worsen. But spurred in part by angry protests by college students and faculty members, a group of legislators has proposed a plan that would restore funds cut from college budgets in 1991, and allow for modest increases in 1992-93. Under their plan, about $70-million would be recouped by diverting tax money from the Transportation Trust Fund. An additional $38-million would be raised by increasing the state tax on gas and electric utilities.	■ The University of Maryland System is seeking approval to merge the University of Maryland at Baltimore with University of Maryland–Baltimore County. The new institution would focus on health sciences, technology, social work, law, and public policy. Gov. William Donald Schaefer, a Democrat, favors the idea but some legislators are wary of the costs and of the possibility that a new research institution would compete with the flagship campus at College Park. ■ St. Mary's College of Maryland has requested legislation that would make it a state-related institution. In exchange for a one-time increase in financing, college leaders pledge to raise additional operating funds through higher tuition. They also want more freedom from state regulations. ■ The Higher Education Commission wants more oversight over proprietary schools. The legislation would give the commission authority to fine institutions or to take other action, such as suspending operations, if they violate state regulations.	■ Maryland's private colleges are asking that the institutional grants they receive from the state, which were cut by 25 per cent last year, be maintained at current levels. ■ Private colleges will be lobbying against proposals to cut student aid that is not based on financial need. ■ Private colleges are backing bills that would broaden the sales tax, hoping that some of the money the state would raise would be spent on higher education.
MASSACHUSETTS			
January 1—December ■ $537-million, a 10.7-per-cent increase.	■ With a projected deficit of $1.6-billion on an overall state budget of $12-billion, 1992-93 is shaping up as another lean year for public colleges, and for students who depend on the state for financial aid.	■ A commission appointed by Gov. William F. Weld, a Republican, has been studying ways to refocus the nine state colleges so that each has a distinctive mission. Legislators probably will take a keen interest in those changes, particularly if it appears the commission is inclined to close or merge institutions. ■ The commission may also recommend a financing formula for higher education. If it does so, legislation may be required. Piedad Robertson, the new Secretary of Education and a former community-college president, has said the current method of financing colleges hurts community colleges that offer certain necessary, but expensive, training programs.	■ More scholarship money is the only issue on the private institutions' agenda.

The Outlook for Higher Education in 50 State Legislatures CONTINUED

Date of session and budget request	Outlook for budget request	Non-budget issues	Private-college issues
MICHIGAN			
January 8—December ■ Budget requests will be made later this month.	■ Gov. John Engler, a Republican, has made education a top priority, but his ability to finance significant increases may be hampered by the recession. Higher education was protected from the brunt of the budget cuts that were made last year to eliminate a $1.5-billion revenue shortfall. Budget analysts in the Legislature, however, predict more shortfalls before the end of the fiscal year in 1992.	■ College officials want legislative approval for a bond measure to finance some deferred maintenance. ■ Higher-education officials and legislators are looking for new ways that four-year institutions and community colleges can collaborate. ■ The Legislature is expected to complete work on a bill that would increase regulation of proprietary schools. It would require trade schools to provide more information on their fiscal condition to the state and more information to prospective students about programs, graduation rates, placement rates, and tuition-refund policies.	■ The private institutions' top issue is to preserve and possibly to increase the appropriation for student aid.
MINNESOTA			
January 6—April ■ This is the second year of a biennial budget, and the only supplemental appropriations request is expected to come from the University of Minnesota, which hopes to restore about $23-million vetoed from the 1992-93 appropriation of the biennial budget approved last year. The money was for several research and science programs and included $3.4-million that the state provides for women's athletics.	■ Although Minnesota faces a deficit, university officials hope that lawmakers will restore the money on the grounds of fairness. Last month the state Supreme Court invalidated Gov. Arne H. Carlson's vetoes of another $23-million from the budgets of the three other public-college systems. Governor Carlson, a Republican, has since said he favors restoring the money.	■ The Legislature is expected to reconsider 1991 legislation that calls for a merger of the state university, community-college, and technical-college systems by July 1995. ■ A Governor's Commission on the Future of Postsecondary Education has been discussing a wide variety of higher-education issues, including ways to make college more affordable, to assure that institutions are measuring what students learn, and to assure state support is sufficient. The commission's findings—expected this month—could result in some legislation.	■ Private colleges want an increase in student aid, and they support legislation that would change the way aid is granted. The change would allow the state to issue aid directly to students. The aid currently is given to colleges.
MISSISSIPPI			
January 7—May 10 ■ For the four-year institutions, $476.5-million, a 61-per-cent increase. ■ For the two year institutions, $109-million, a 56.8-per-cent increase.	■ Colleges will have a tough time winning any budget increases because the state's economy is doing poorly and Gov.-elect Kirk Fordice, a Republican, is a strong opponent of tax increases. He has called for the elimination of many academic programs at public colleges rather than an increase in state support for them.	■ The State Board for Community and Junior Colleges is seeking responsibility for regulating proprietary schools. The Education Department now regulates the schools. ■ The U.S. Supreme Court is expected to rule this year on the desegregation of Mississippi's higher-education system. The ruling could fuel requests by historically black institutions for more money or it could bolster efforts to consolidate and eliminate duplicative programs. ■ State revenue shortfalls could prompt proposals to close institutions. Particularly vulnerable is Mississippi Valley State University, a historically black institution that has been the target of previous closure plans.	
MISSOURI			
January 8—May 30 ■ For the four-year institutions, $559.9-million, a 12.2-per-cent increase. ■ For the two-year institutions, $94.4-million, a 34.3-per-cent increase.	■ Voters in November rejected an increase in sales and income taxes for education, and the chairman of the House Appropriations Committee already has said his main priority is to provide additional money for public schools. So higher-education could find itself battling simply to maintain the same level of financing in 1992-93 as it is receiving in 1991-92.	■ Community-college leaders will be lobbying for a change in their financing formula, which is now based on enrollment. The colleges instead want the state to establish a base budget for each institution and then to provide colleges additional funds that reflect the costs of programs they offer. ■ Some of the higher-education reforms that would have accompanied the new education tax may still make it into law. Gov. John Ashcroft, a Republican, and several lawmakers have urged the General Assembly to consider enacting some of the reforms. Measures that may be considered include requirements that each college report annually on how its students are being taught and how its programs fit into the institution's mission.	■ Private institutions want more student-aid money, but they doubt they will get much.
MONTANA			
Begins January 6 ■ 1992-93 will be the second year of a biennial budget, so there was no budget request for this session.	■ Gov. Stan Stephens, a Republican, called the Legislature into a special session to deal with a $100-million revenue shortfall. Lawmakers have said they want to avoid cuts to the budgets of public colleges, but some may be unavoidable.	■ Lawmakers and college officials are expected to consider a variety of moves to cut costs, including reducing enrollments, dropping academic programs, and reducing the number of faculty and staff positions.	

Date of session and budget request	Outlook for budget request	Non-budget issues	Private-college issues
NEBRASKA			
January 8—mid-April ■ For the University of Nebraska System, $53,000 over the appropriation already approved for 1991-92, less than a 1-per-cent increase, and $3.17-million over the appropriation for 1992-93, a 1 per-cent increase. ■ For the state colleges, $521,000 over the appropriation already approved for 1991-92, a 2.3-per-cent increase, and $1.3-million over the appropriation for 1992-93, a 5.6-per-cent increase. ■ For the two-year colleges, no supplemental increases for either year of the biennial budget.	■ Gov. Ben Nelson, a Democrat, has asked state agencies to tighten their belts, so supplemental budget increases may not be possible. The Governor, however, has said he will provide some new money for research.	■ The Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education is supposed to complete a comprehensive plan for higher education and present it to the Unicameral for review. The plan is to set out policies on tuition rates and admissions standards. ■ The Unicameral will start using new guidelines to confirm members of the commission.	■ Private institutions are lobbying for a bill to provide more aid to their students. The bill passed last year but was vetoed by the Governor. ■ Along with other non-profit organizations, private colleges want the Unicameral to pass a law to guarantee a tax credit for charitable donors in the state.
NEVADA			
No regular session ■ 1992-93 will be the second year of a biennial budget, so there was no budget request for this session.			
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
January 8—early May ■ 1992-93 will be the second year of a biennial budget, so there was no budget request for this session.		■ The legislature may consider a bill to set procedures for transferring academic credits from technical colleges to four-year institutions. Students have complained that existing procedures are too vague and sometimes cause them to lose credits when transferring.	■ Private institutions seek an increase in student-aid funds. ■ Legislators may also review the current laws governing the exemption from the property tax for non-profit organizations, and private colleges are monitoring the review.
NEW JERSEY			
January 14—December ■ $1.056-billion, a 9.8-per-cent increase.	■ New Jersey officials are unlikely to get anything close to their budget request. Gov. James J. Florio, a Democrat, suggested that they request about $960-million, but obtaining even that much may be difficult if the Legislature votes to repeal a tax increase that the Governor won in 1990. With tuition rising in the state, however, college officials have made student aid a priority and will push hard for their requests for a 24-per-cent increase for such aid.	■ Some legislators have proposed revising the law governing tenure for state- and community-college faculty members to require that institutions pay more attention to a faculty member's record on teaching undergraduates. State higher-education officials oppose making tenure a subject of legislative debate. ■ Student groups back legislation to require college and university governing boards to include a student member. ■ The Department of Higher Education supports a bill to prohibit all forms of hazing and to allow colleges to impose sanctions on offending groups, including a ban on serving alcoholic beverages.	■ Rider and Monmouth Colleges want the Legislature to change its criteria for determining which institutions are colleges and which are universities. Rider and Monmouth want to be called universities. ■ Some private institutions may seek legislation to make the state share some of the costs they incur in complying with state regulations concerning low-level radioactive-waste disposal and state fire codes.
NEW MEXICO			
January 21—February 19 ■ $392.3-million, a 12.6-per-cent increase.	■ Colleges are not likely to gain the whole request because state revenues are expected to grow by only 4.7 per cent.	■ Higher-education officials will seek approval of a $102-million bond measure for capital improvements and equipment purchases. ■ The University of New Mexico is expected to be under more legislative pressure to recruit Hispanic students and faculty members.	■ Private institutions are lobbying lawmakers to increase by 10 per cent the support for the Student Choice Act, a student-aid program for New Mexico residents who attend the state's private colleges.
NEW YORK			
January 8—December ■ For the four-year and technical colleges of the State University of New York, $1.47-billion, a 3.1-per-cent increase. ■ For SUNY's community colleges, $294.3-million, a 14.1-per-cent increase. ■ For the four-year colleges and universities of the City University of New York, $646.0-million, a 12.5-per-cent increase. ■ For CUNY's community colleges, $123.6-million, a 14.5-per-cent increase.	■ Before they can even think about lobbying for increases, SUNY and CUNY officials will have to negotiate with legislators and Gov. Mario M. Cuomo over potentially substantial cuts in their budgets for the current fiscal year, which ends March 30. One scenario that could ease the pain is a proposal from Mr. Cuomo, a Democrat, to roll this year's projected deficit of nearly $900-million into the fiscal 1992-93 budget, which may have a budget gap of as much as $4-billion. The overall state budget is about $30-billion.	■ The top priority for CUNY officials is to get the state to resume its financial support for associate-degree programs at two CUNY colleges. State officials maintain that the $23-million for those programs should come from New York City. ■ CUNY's leaders also want to amend the state's welfare law so that recipients will not lose benefits if they enroll in a four-year institution, rather than a community college. ■ SUNY's leaders want legislation to provide community-college trustees and employees with the same indemnification from liability in lawsuits that officials of four-year institutions now enjoy.	■ Officials at private colleges will press the Legislature to maintain support for grants to their institutions and for student-aid programs.
NORTH CAROLINA			
May 26—July ■ Supplemental appropriations requests for the second year of the biennial budget will not be submitted until the spring. Community colleges may seek an additional $20-million to pay for the costs of rising enrollment.	■ Lawmakers would probably need to raise taxes to provide more money for higher education, and they are unlikely to do so in an election year. Community colleges will probably be told to pare enrollment rather than expect the extra $20-million.	■ The University of North Carolina system hopes lawmakers will agree to put a $300-million general-obligation construction bond before the voters. ■ Legislators are interested in accountability issues, and higher-education officials expect more questions about faculty workloads and student graduation rates.	■ In the last two years, private institutions have suffered a 6-per-cent cut in their two financial-aid programs, so college officials are working to restore the lost funds.

The Outlook for Higher Education in 50 State Legislatures CONTINUED

Date of session and budget request	Outlook for budget request	Non-budget issues	Private-college issues
NORTH DAKOTA			
No regular session ■ 1992-93 will be the second year of a biennial budget, so there was no budget request.		■ The Legislative Assembly's Joint Budget Committee on Government Services will examine the feasibility of privatizing some campus services. The committee might propose legislation that would curtail food-service and bookstore operations on some campuses, as well as some day-care centers operated by colleges.	
OHIO			
January 6—December ■ 1992-93 will be the second year of a biennial budget, so there was no budget request for this session.		■ Gov. George V. Voinovich, a Republican, has appointed a committee to determine if there is a more efficient way to run the state's colleges.	
OKLAHOMA			
February 3—May 29 ■ $633.1-million, a 13.1-per-cent increase.	■ Last year the Legislature and Gov. David Walters, a Democrat, provided $27-million in "one time" money to higher education. This year higher-education officials are asking lawmakers to make that money part of the system's permanent financing base. Prospects for some increases are fairly good.	■ Legislators will consider a proposal to establish a college savings-bond program. ■ Legislators are looking for ways to improve teacher education. College leaders hope that lawmakers do not impose specific criteria on programs. Instead, they have urged legislators to authorize the Board of Regents, in consultation with the institutions, to determine appropriate courses of study and competencies for teachers. ■ A regional conflict could also occupy lawmakers' time. Tulsa-area legislators want to convert the University Center at Tulsa, at which four universities offer courses, into a free-standing institution or a branch of Oklahoma State University or the University of Oklahoma. The Board of Regents believes the center works fine as is.	■ Student-aid issues are at the forefront of the private institutions' agenda; they are asking the legislature for more money for all student-aid programs.
OREGON			
No regular session ■ 1992-93 will be the second year of a biennial budget, so there was no budget request.	■ Gov. Barbara Roberts, a Democrat, may call a special session this year that could be important to the long-term budget picture for public higher education. She is expected to propose tax increases that many college officials say are needed to provide their institutions with adequate budgets.	■ Lawmakers may consider the recommendations of several reports on state government that are being prepared for the Governor. One report is expected to recommend the creation of a single board to oversee elementary, secondary, and post-secondary education.	
PENNSYLVANIA			
January 7—December ■ For the State System of Higher Education, $455.8-million, a 22-per-cent increase. ■ For the state-related institutions (the University of Pittsburgh, and Pennsylvania State, Temple, and Lincoln Universities), $619.4-million, a 12.3-per-cent increase. ■ For the community colleges, $157.7-million, a 19.4-per-cent increase.	■ The appropriations requests include funds for new programs and, in some cases, money to undertake deferred maintenance. Few of those requests are likely to be financed. But higher-education officials do expect a modest increase—about 3 per cent—in 1992-93. After raising taxes in 1991, Gov. Robert P. Casey, a Democrat, has said he does not expect to raise them again in 1992.	■ Legislators have been pushing a "right to know" measure that would require all state-aided colleges to reveal information about their salaries and budgets. The measure would have the biggest impact on the state-related institutions, which now do not routinely reveal such information. ■ The Legislative Black Caucus has threatened to cut budgets of public colleges unless they can show how they plan to attract more minority students and faculty members. ■ Community colleges want a separate budget category—and money in it—for capital equipment. In recent years they have had to drain capital-equipment funds to cover the costs of enrollment growth.	■ Private institutions have asked legislature to increase funds for student aid by 13 per cent. ■ Private institutions want lawmakers to create a new category for private colleges in the state's program of higher-education equipment grants. ■ Saying that a new tax on periodicals costs them almost $1-million a year, private colleges are asking for it to be rescinded.
RHODE ISLAND			
January 7—July ■ $130.7-million, an 18-per-cent increase.	■ If the state does not find additional tax revenues, higher education may face a 15-per-cent decrease, not an increase. Higher-education and public-school officials may ask lawmakers to enact a temporary sales-tax surcharge to pay for education programs.		

Date of session and budget request	Outlook for budget request	Non-budget issues	Private-college issues
SOUTH CAROLINA			
January 14—June 4 ■ $786-million, a 42.6-per-cent increase.	■ With the state budget tight, higher education will probably receive only a small budget increase, and no money for new academic programs. However, Gov. Carroll A. Campbell, Jr., a Republican, has said he is finalizing plans to provide funds to purchase a supercomputer for use by colleges.	■ Some lawmakers want to include the Citadel under the state's anti-hazing law. ■ Eight of the 16 University of South Carolina trustees are up for re-election by the General Assembly, and lawmakers are expected to scrutinize the candidates carefully in the wake of a scandal over the financial decisions and personal conduct of the university's former president, James B. Holderman. ■ Four public colleges want the legislature to designate them as universities. The Commission on Higher Education does not oppose the move, provided that the name changes do not lead to requests for more state money. The institutions already called universities, while not formally opposing the switch, are concerned about the idea.	■ Private institutions are seeking more money for student aid.
SOUTH DAKOTA			
January 14—mid-March ■ $128.5-million, a 12.9-per-cent increase.	■ Gov. George S. Mickelson, a Republican, has already recommended that public colleges receive about $3.8-million in new money, plus an additional $4-million for salary increases. College officials expect the Legislature will go along with his recommendations. Given the dismal financial conditions in other states, they say they are pleased.	■ A bill to strengthen licensure requirements for out-of-state collegiate institutions will be considered this year, in response to the growth in courses being offered in South Dakota via telecommunications. ■ A proposal to establish an optional retirement system for higher-education employees, outside the state's regular retirement program for public employees, may also be considered. College leaders say such a program would help them recruit faculty members who prefer to participate in national pension programs. But some lawmakers say the issue should be resolved through negotiations between the Board of Regents and the administrators of the state retirement system, not the Legislature.	■ Private institutions are asking lawmakers to maintain the current levels of support for student aid.
TENNESSEE			
January 14—April ■ $839.9-million, a 23-per-cent increase.	■ College officials are asking for enough money to recoup the 9-per-cent cut from their budget in the 1991-92 fiscal year, and to meet the demands of continuing growth in enrollment. Prospects are uncertain. As he did in 1991, Gov. Ned Ray McWherter, a Democrat, has proposed a tax increase. But he has said he wants to earmark all of the new revenue for public schools. Legislators rejected the increase last year.	■ The Governor has said he will ask for a special session on education when the legislature convenes. Along with various public-school proposals, the General Assembly may consider a program promising financial aid and counseling to school children who prepare themselves for college. ■ Lawmakers may consider legislation to strengthen regulation of proprietary schools.	■ Private institutions are asking the legislature to add an academic-performance standard to the requirements for receiving state student aid. Private colleges say they would benefit because their students generally perform better than students in public colleges. ■ Private institutions want legislators to create a new student-aid program specifically for state residents who attend private colleges.
TEXAS			
No regular session ■ No supplemental appropriations requests are expected.		■ A Select Committee on Higher Education will examine formulas that control how colleges and universities are financed, methods to reduce drop-out rates, and ways to encourage institutions to share resources. ■ In the event a special session is called, one lawmaker has said he will introduce a bill to require colleges and universities to give free condoms to students. The lawmaker announced the idea after the basketball star Magic Johnson announced that he had the virus that causes AIDS.	
UTAH			
January 13—February 26 ■ $373.3-million, a 14.3-per-cent increase.	■ Utah's economy is strong, and lawmakers want to help higher education deal with an anticipated 13-per-cent increase in enrollment, but it is unlikely that colleges will win their full request.	■ The Legislature is looking at ways to assess what students learn and to measure faculty productivity. ■ The Board of Regents is reviewing a study, which may be presented to lawmakers, to convert Utah Valley Community College into a four-year institution.	
VERMONT			
January 8—May ■ For the University of Vermont, $27.1-million, the same total as last year. ■ For the Vermont State Colleges, $15.4-million, a 4.8-per-cent increase.	■ After seeing their budgets cut by about 8 per cent in the current fiscal year, public-college leaders have been told the best they should expect in 1992-93 is the same amount they got in 1991-92. Because the state's economy is suffering, a more likely scenario is that budgets will be cut by 2 or 3 per cent, even though the new Governor, Democrat Howard Dean, is viewed as very supportive of higher education.	■ A bill to establish an oversight board to regulate biotechnology research and commerce has some university researchers alarmed. They are concerned that the effort will lead to tough restrictions on research in the fields.	■ The top priority for Vermont's private institutions is to make sure that the legislature does not pass a bill to allow local governments to impose property taxes on colleges. ■ Because money for student-aid programs is scarce, private colleges want lawmakers to provide more funds for the Vermont Student Assistance Corporation, but they have not asked for a specific amount.

The Outlook for Higher Education in 50 State Legislatures CONTINUED

Date of session and budget request	Outlook for budget request	Non-budget issues	Private-college issues
VIRGINIA			
January 8—March 7 ■ For 1992-93, $881.7-million, a 17.8-per-cent increase. For 1993-94, $938.3-million, a 6.4-per-cent increase over the 1992-93 request.	■ For the first time since his election in 1989, Virginia Gov. L. Douglas Wilder, a Democrat, says he will consider a bipartisan proposal to increase taxes. But unless Republicans and Democrats actually produce a plan, the prospect for budget increases for higher education is bleak. If a tax increase is not adopted, higher-education and other state officials will have budget cuts over the next two years. Colleges will probably be cut 3 per cent in the current year and 5 per cent in the first year of the biennium.	■ The State Council of Higher Education is asking for legislation to give public institutions more control over how they spend state money and set tuition rates. ■ Governor Wilder says he will consider a recommendation from his Task Force on Substance Abuse and Sexual Assault on College Campuses that would ban the sale of grain alcohol, which has more than twice the alcohol content of most liquor, near campuses. The state's Alcoholic Beverage Control Board says that 14 per cent of its sales of grain alcohol are at stores near the University of Virginia and Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University.	■ Private institutions plan to ask for a restoration of funds that have been cut in the last year for aid to their students. But they concede that they are unlikely to win the money.
WASHINGTON			
January 13—March 12 ■ There will be no supplemental budget requests for the second half of the 1991-93 biennium.	■ Legislators and Gov. Booth Gardner are expected to tangle over proposals for averting a $900-million deficit in the state's $15.7-million budget. Governor Gardner, a Democrat who is not seeking re-election, has proposed a package of spending cuts and tuition increases to help close the gap. His proposal would cancel a planned salary increase for college employees and would increase tuition rates from between 15 and 25 per cent at most institutions.	■ Higher-education leaders expect significant discussion about tuition policy, especially the widespread use of tuition waivers that now cost public colleges and universities about one-quarter of the revenue they would otherwise receive. Because tuition goes to the state, not the institutions, colleges have few incentives to avoid waiving tuition, and legislators find them politically popular. Institutions are expected to propose new policies that would allow them to set their tuition rates and keep some or all of the revenue.	■ Private institutions want the legislature to create a new grant program that would aid middle-class students and their families by raising the maximum income level needed to qualify for grants and by removing the family's home-equity calculation from the student-aid application.
WEST VIRGINIA			
January 8—March 7 ■ For the University of West Virginia System, $155.1-million, an 11.5-per-cent increase. ■ For the State College System of West Virginia, $88.8-million, an 11.4-per-cent increase.	■ Although West Virginia is one of the few states to make it through the last year without budget cuts, 1992 will be a tight budget year, and major increases in state spending are unlikely. College officials are trying to make funds for salary increases a top priority.	■ Legislators and higher-education officials are developing a loan program to encourage medical-school graduates to practice in West Virginia. Under the program, students would work in the state for one year for every $10,000 in scholarships they received. If they did not fulfill their agreement, the students would have to pay back three times what they borrowed.	■ Private and public institutions are asking the legislature for $1.1-million for financial-aid programs over the next five years.
WISCONSIN			
January 28—December ■ 1992-93 will be the second year of a biennial budget, so there was no budget request for this session.	■ The state could face a small deficit in the second year of the biennium, and the goal for the University of Wisconsin system will be to avoid budget cuts.	■ Legislation that would give the system's chancellors more influence in the tenure process may be enacted. Tenure decisions are now made by the faculty member's academic department. The bill, which the university supports, would allow chancellors to convene a panel of faculty members to hear appeals and possibly overturn those decisions. ■ Students support a bill that would freeze tuition rates until 1995 and then contain tuition increases, so that tuition would never exceed 33 per cent of the total cost of a student's education. ■ Students also will push a bill to require the Great Lakes Higher Education Assistance Agency to be regulated under the law that covers private collection agencies. Students have complained that Great Lakes, the state's guarantee agency for student loans, uses overly aggressive tactics to collect loans.	
WYOMING			
February 17—March 13 ■ For the University of Wyoming, $174.8-million, a 10.9-per-cent increase. ■ For the community colleges, $102.9-million, a 21.2-per-cent increase.	■ An estimated $152-million budget deficit has prompted Gov. Michael Sullivan, a Democrat, to cut appropriation requests and to propose giving many programs less money in 1992 than they received in 1991. So far, he has exempted higher education from cuts.	■ A group of Gillette residents want a two-year college created in their community and may appeal to lawmakers for help. ■ Community-college officials hope to persuade legislators to adopt a statewide property-tax increase that would provide additional money for the two-year colleges.	

—GOLDIE BLUMENSTYK, MARY CRYSTAL CAGE, AND ROBERT R. SCHMIDT, JR.

C2175-1

THE CHRONICLE
of Higher Education®

ISSN 0009-5982

January 15, 1992 • $2.75
Volume XXXVIII, Number 19

Quote, Unquote

News Summary: Page A3

"Never mind that the criticisms have been implausible. We in the profession have been inept in explaining to the public what we are doing."

A speaker at the annual meeting of the Modern Language Association: A9

"Maybe a generation of women who perhaps aren't as bitter and don't have an ax to grind will bring more vitality and humor and *joie de vivre*, and we'll get a whole new kind of women's studies."

Christina Hoff Sommers, on the state of women's studies: A18

"Membership in the Klan, as despicable as it may be, is really only a subterfuge for liberal opposition to David Duke. What terrifies the liberals is not the Klan, but the message Duke is carrying."

A recent appointee to the Education Dept.'s national accreditation panel, in a newspaper column: A27

"Congress plays disease-of-the-month, shifting funds from agency to agency. It's difficult for long-term planning under those conditions."

A chemistry professor: A26

"I had chills when I read about City College."

A director of student activities: A33

"This is a very significant step forward toward more actively communicating to athletes and parents and schools the kind of work that will prepare student-athletes to get college degrees."

Head of the presidents' commission, on the NCAA's reform package: A35

"You have to have money or connections—the process is very ugly."

A Chinese student at Rutgers, on leaving China to study abroad: A38

SECTION 1	PAGES A1-48
Athletics	A35-37
Business & Philanthropy	A33-34
Fact File	A29
Gazette	A41
Government & Politics	A26-32
Information Technology	A20-25
International	A38-40
Personal & Professional	A16-19
Scholarship	A8-15
SECTION 2	**PAGES B1-72**
Bulletin Board	B8-71
Opinion, Letters, Architecture	B1-7

Black-College Presidents Plan a 'Summit' Amid Displeasure With Lobbying Group

WASHINGTON

A group of black-college presidents is planning a "summit" meeting with all of their colleagues to set a new agenda for historically black institutions.

Organizers say the institutions lack an agenda for dealing with the federal government as well as with businesses and foundations, and need to establish new priorities and positions.

The organizers are trying to set up the meeting in the next month or so, in the hope that it can influence Congressional deliberations on the reauthorization of the Higher Education Act.

The meeting would come amid growing criticism of the National Association for Equal Opportunity in Higher Education, the primary lobbying group for black colleges. Critics say the association has failed to be an effective advocate for its members.

'Nature Abhors a Vacuum'

Robert L. Albright, president of Johnson C. Smith University and one of the organizers of the summit, said the meeting would not be "anti-NAFEO," but he acknowledged that it would deal with many issues that could have been addressed by the association.

Mr. Albright said that since NAFEO was not helping to set an agenda, this meeting was necessary. "Nature abhors a vacuum," he said.

The other presidents organizing the meeting are: Johnetta B. Cole of Spelman College, Edward B. Fort of North Carolina A&T University, Norman C. Francis of Xavier University of Louisiana, Frederick Humphries of Florida A&M University, Joseph E. Johnson of Talladega College, and Gloria Scott of Bennett College.

JOHNSON C. SMITH U.

Robert L. Albright, president of Johnson C. Smith U.: Black colleges should be "much more aggressive" on a proposal to make Pell Grants an entitlement.

Samuel L. Myers, the president of NAFEO, did not return repeated phone calls last week. Many college officials in recent weeks have questioned his leadership, particularly after he sent a letter to black-col-

Continued on Page A29

NCAA Votes Higher Academic Standards for College Athletes

Presidents' reform package wins overwhelming support at meeting

By DOUGLAS LEDERMAN

ANAHEIM, CAL.

The presidents' commission of the National Collegiate Athletic Association continued to have its way at the association's annual meeting last week, winning overwhelming approval of its package of academic reforms despite spirited opposition from black-college presidents and a handful of other critics.

Just as it did last year, when virtually all of its cost-cutting and time-reduction measures were easily approved, the presidents' panel showed what months of intensive preparation and heavy lobbying can accomplish. This time, at the commission's urging, delegates to the group's 86th annual convention adopted rules changes —by margins of more than three to one— that will raise the academic standards athletes must meet to become eligible for competition as freshmen and to remain eligible in later years.

The most significant change, scheduled to take effect in August 1995, will require freshman athletes to achieve a 2.5 grade-point average in 13 high-school core courses to be eligible to compete, instead of the current 2.0 in 11 courses. But the new rules also will permit an athlete to qualify for competition with a grade-point

Continued on Page A35

Philosophy Professor Portrays Her Feminist Colleagues as Out of Touch and 'Relentlessly Hostile to the Family'

By SCOTT JASCHIK

WORCESTER, MASS.

Christina Hoff Sommers has "a singular talent for skewering people with their own words," says her department chairman at Clark University here.

Ms. Sommers, an associate professor of philosophy, has skewered quite a few people lately. Her prime targets are feminist philosophers, who Ms. Sommers says are doing shoddy academic work and are out of touch with most women.

A Focus on Excesses

In a series of articles in academic journals and the popular press alike, Ms. Sommers uses quotes from their work to make her points. In the process, she has become a key player in the national debates on "political correctness" and the curriculum. She has also prompted a less-publicized but equally divisive battle in her scholarly discipline.

Her supporters call her courageous for drawing attention to what they consider the excesses of feminist scholarship and political correctness. Her critics say she quotes them out of context and engages in a form of right-wing political correctness in which the ideas of radical scholars, and the scholars themselves, are made to seem silly so that they will never receive a fair hearing from academe or the public.

JOYCE DAVID

Christina H. Sommers: "These women think of themselves as victims, yet they have huge salaries, they run programs and departments."

"She is parasitic," says Allison M. Jaggar, a professor of philosophy at the University of Colorado at Boulder. "She is sniping from the sidelines, taking things out of context, and attacking people. She doesn't have any positive views to put forward."

Love her or hate her (and few people familiar with her work fall in between), Ms. Sommers is a force to be reckoned with. Her articles are widely printed and she speaks on many campuses. The chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities, Lynne V. Cheney, quotes her in speeches. Education Sec-

Continued on Page A16